

March 2005

Visit the Technical Standards  
Program Web Site at  
<http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/>

# The Standards Forum and Standards Actions



## DOE Technical Standards Program

### Document Status

02-22-2005

### Activity Summary

In Conversion – 4

In Preparation – 25

Out for Comment – 10

Published in February – 0



### 5-year Review Status

Proposed For Revision – 6

Revision in Progress – 4

Proposed for Reaffirmation – 3

Reaffirmation in Progress – 24

Cancellations Pending – 11

Cancellations in Progress – 0

### Inside This Issue

TSP Manager's Notes	1
Nanotechnology Standards Panel holds First Meeting	3
ASME is lead in standards consortium that will open office in China next year	4
Development and Maintenance of DOE's Radiation Protection Standards	5
Importance of Federal Agency Participation in National and International Security Standards	7
Topical Committee Developments	8
Welcome Aboard	9
DOE Standards Actions	10
Non-Government Standards Actions	10

## Technical Standards Program

### Manager's Note

Hello everyone! On January 10, 2005, I assumed the role of DOE's Technical Standards Program (TSP) manager. In response to the need for her expertise, Mary Haughey was called away on other tasks. At that time, the decision was made for me to take her place. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mary for her diligent efforts as TSP manager over this past year. I feel, as do many others, that she did an outstanding job with every aspect of the program. As many of you are aware, Mary became manager at a difficult time. By the Fall of 2003, in the face of limited funding, the program reluctantly lost its long-standing prime contractor, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). In response, DOE reorganized and re-prioritized TSP activities. At the same time, then TSP manager, Rick Serbu was preparing for retirement. As if that wasn't enough, the RevCom review and comment system was just about ready for its maiden voyage in the TSP – a rather ambitious change to the way we do business! Mary was called upon, just as all of this was taking place, and asked to do the impossible. She had to learn everything about every facet of the program from the ground up, and then manage it in an efficient manner. Needless to say, she did just that. Once again, I commend her on her accomplishments, and thank her for efforts!



Jeff Feit

I would also like to welcome an enthusiastic new face to the program, Andrea (Andy) Lucido. She will be providing administrative support to the TSP. Andy is learning all about the program at a staggering pace. It's great to have her on the team!

This publication features two articles from non-government standards developing organizations. The first article, "Nanotechnology Standards Panel Holds First Meeting" taken from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) quarterly publication "ANSI Reporter", Autumn 2004, presents a positive view of an emerging technology, and the standards community's response to it. Nanotechnology promises to introduce the world to "science fiction come true." With advances in science and engineering enabling us to work in nanoscale (1-100 nanometer range), we are fast entering an age where doctors can send tiny man-made machines into the human body to eradicate diseases like cancer. In light of the fact that nanotechnology is in its infancy, stakeholders recognize the need for the standardization of "nano" nomenclature - its foundation. The Office of Science and Technology, within the Executive Office of the President, has called upon ANSI to address this matter.

The second article, originally published in ASME News Vol. 23 No. 12/December 2004, is entitled, "ASME is Lead in Standards Consortium that will Open Office in China Next Year". It discusses the progress that the United States is making in the area of free trade. A consortium of standards developers, led by the ASME, will use an award recently received from the International Trade Administration, to open an office in Beijing, China. This effort can help build strong relationships among international standards developers in a country that promises to be a key player in the global economy. On the subject of free trade, it's worth mentioning that the DOE is also laying foundation in this arena. In a memorandum dated January 24, 2005, DOE Secretary Spencer Abraham announced the establishment of a new DOE office at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, China. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) will be responsible for all activities related to the DOE-Beijing mission.

Continued on next page

Peter O'Connell of the DOE's Office of Worker Protection Policy (EH-52), provides an article entitled, "Development and Maintenance of DOE's Radiation Protection Standards", in which he discusses the many challenges related to the maintenance of the Department's radiation standards and handbooks.

Richard Black, Director of the Office of Nuclear and Facility Safety Policy, and the appointed DOE Standards Executive, contributes an article entitled, "Importance of Federal Agency Participation in National and International Security Standards". The article discusses the changing role of federal agencies in the development and use of international standards. In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, agencies are more inclined to participate proactively where international standards are concerned, especially those standards designed to ensure national security. The federal government now leads a coalition of standards developing organizations to promote and coordinate activities in this area. Through its appointed Standards Executive, the DOE plays a key role in this effort.

The RevCom system continues to work well for us, despite a few small glitches. As manager, I have had the opportunity to get more involved with the RevCom process and fully intend to become more proficient in the months ahead. At the February 2005 TSMC Meeting teleconference, I mentioned that I would follow up with Doxcelerate to check on the status of the TSM comments from the September 2004 RevCom training. I will report my findings to the group in March 2005.

I sincerely thank you for bearing with us throughout the many changes the program has endured over the past year. Please don't hesitate to call on me with any issues that you may have relating to technical standards.

---

## Nanotechnology Standards Panel Holds First Meeting



*This article has been reprinted with permission from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The article first appeared in the Autumn 2004 issue of the ANSI Reporter, the quarterly newsmagazine of the American National Standards Institute.*

Buckyballs, hybrid nanostructures, dendrimers and nanotubes. If these terms sound like the vocabulary of a foreign language, it shouldn't be a surprise. Even the experts in the field of nanotechnology don't always agree on what these, and many other terms, mean in a given context.

Approaching how to find a common language within the rapidly expanding realm of nanotechnology was the task at hand during the first meeting of the ANSI Nanotechnology Standards Panel (ANSI-NSP).

Held on September 29-30 at the facilities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in Gaithersburg, MD, the meeting brought together nearly 100 representatives of the academic community, legal profession, industry, government, standards developers and other subject matter experts.

In June, ANSI was approached by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in the Executive Office of the President with a request to address standardization in the nanotechnology field. The effort will support academics, various industries, the investment community and government agencies. The ANSI-NSP was formed in August. The Panel, as well as a Steering Committee that was formed to guide its work, is being co-chaired by representatives of government, industry and the academic community. The three co-chairs are Dr. Clayton Teague, director of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office (NNCO); Dr. Vicki Colvin, professor of Chemistry at Rice University and director of the National Science Foundation-sponsored Center for Biological and Environmental Nanotechnology (CBEN); and Dr. David Bishop, vice president of Nanotechnology Research, Lucent Technologies, and president of the New Jersey Nanotechnology Consortium.

*"What if doctors could search out and destroy the very first cancer cells before they can cause a tumor to develop in your body? What if a pump the size of a molecule could be implanted to deliver life-saving medicines precisely where they are needed? What if the broken parts of cells could be replaced by miniature biological machines? These are not far-fetched scenes from the movie *Fantastic Voyage*. They represent promising new applications of nanotechnology".*

Dr. George W. Arnold, ANSI Chairman



"Historically, ANSI has responded to the needs of industry and government when coordination challenges have arisen in the development of standards," said Dr. George W. Arnold, chair of the ANSI Board of Directors, during his welcoming remarks. "Your contribution to this activity will provide a great benefit to our society, and comes at a critical time."

Nanotechnology as defined by the National Nanotechnology Initiative (a federal R&D program established to coordinate the multiagency efforts in nanoscale science, engineering, and technology) is:

- research and technology development at the atomic, molecular or macromolecular levels, in the length scale of approximately 1 - 100 nanometer range
- creating and using structures, devices and systems that have novel properties and functions because of their small and/or intermediate size
- ability to control or manipulate on the atomic scale

Many of the stakeholders in the nanotechnology industry feel that nomenclature is seen as the fundamental building block for progress within this industry. Some definitions do exist now, but there is not always consensus on what they mean. Having a common, and agreed upon, language will be essential to any standardization effort. Some of the critical issues identified during the meeting for developing a nomenclature structure and defining terminology include: size, morphology, composition, process, and risk management and communications.

From the definition of the term "nano," to particle size and shape, to environmental impact, a series of recommendations were released by the Panel in early November to provide a broad framework from which standards work in this emerging area of technology can be approached to support the emerging industry. The Panel is actively soliciting the participation of ANSI accredited standards developing organizations and other interested parties in its efforts toward developing nanotechnology standards.

"There was a clear recognition by the participants of the need for this panel and for its value," said Dr. Mark W. Hurwitz, ANSI president and CEO. "The ANSI-NSP is the forum where private and public sector interests agree to cooperatively address the standards needs of the emerging nanotechnology field, and offers a credible process that allows all voices to be heard."

For Additional Information, or to review the complete list of recommendations approved at the September 29-30 meeting of the ANSI-NSP, please visit the Panel's Website at [www.ansi.org/nsp](http://www.ansi.org/nsp).

## **BREAKING A SIGNIFICANT NEWS**

### **ASME is lead in standards consortium that will open office in China next year**

ASME is the lead organization in a consortium of standards developers that will use a recently obtained award from the U.S. Department of Commerce to open an office in Beijing next month.

The primary aim of the Consortium for Standards and Conformity Assessment is to advocate the use of US and Canadian technical standards in China as well as promote the development of Chinese standards programs that are compatible with programs in North America, said Mark Sheehan, ASME's managing director, development, Codes and Standards. In October, the consortium received \$399,500 from the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration. The maximum amount for an award given by the trade administration is \$400,000.

The other members of the consortium are ASTM International, the American Petroleum Institute and CSA America. All four members of the consortium are world leaders in standards development.

While emerging as an industrial power and a key player in the global economy, China has recently begun to develop internationally recognized technical standards that are key to allowing free trade among nations, Sheehan said. The consortium will enable U.S.-based international standards developers to establish a continuous presence in Beijing in order to build relationships, he added.

"This award will help develop a firmer standards presence in China," said June Ling, ASME's associate executive director for Codes and Standards. "Over the past several years, we have developed relationships with key Chinese officials, and having an on-the-ground presence in Beijing will help cement those relationships and further efforts to open Chinese markets to US goods and services."



**Benjamin H. Wu (middle), Deputy Under Secretary, Technology Administration, US Dept. of Commerce, and Heidi Hijikata (fifth from left), Standards Liaison, International Trade Administration, US Dept. of Commerce, presented the Commerce Award at the World Standards Day dinner in October. From left to right are June Ling (ASME), Jennifer Henderson (CSA America), William Berger (ASME), Al Callahan (CSA America), and Mark Sheehan and David Wizda of ASME.**

*This news article courtesy of ASME News Vol. 23/No.12 December 2004, front page; copyright ASME News (the American Society of Mechanical Engineers International).*

## Development and Maintenance of DOE's Radiation Protection Standards

By Peter O'Connell, the Office of Worker Protection Policy and Programs (EH-52)

The Department of Energy (DOE) Radiation Protection Standard Technical Standards developed by EH-52 under the department's Technical Standards Program (TSP) continue to be updated, improved and reaffirmed. Occasionally there is a need for open discussion and resolution on the process for updating these documents.

### Background

During the early 1990s, the DOE initiated an effort to establish a set of radiation protection standards and handbooks. This was, largely, in response to concerns that the Department had not previously established a standardized set of such documents. EH-52 devoted considerable effort into developing, and is currently maintaining, a set of eighteen radiation protection technical standards (Table 1). The majority of these eighteen technical standards were developed using versions of *WordPerfect*®. At the time of development of these documents, *WordPerfect*® was the preferred word-processing format used by the DOE Technical Standards Program.

The routine maintenance of these documents is a significant task. Not only are change notices developed as changes to the documents are needed, but the DOE TSP requires a five year review/update to either remove or reaffirm each technical standard. The sheer size of some of these technical standards makes this process a challenge. For example DOE-HDBK-1122-99, *Radiological Control Technician (RCT) Training*, which was just reaffirmed in November 2004, is 1,270 pages in length.



Peter O'Connell

**Table 1. Radiation Protection Technical Standards Developed and Maintained by EH-52**

DOE-HDBK-1184-2004	Radiological Control Programs for Special Tritium Compounds
DOE-STD-1136-2000 (CH-3)	Guide of Good Practices for Occupational Radiological Protection in Uranium Facilities
DOE-STD-1128-98	Guide of Good Practices for Occupational Radiological Protection in Plutonium Facilities,
DOE-STD-1121-98	Internal Dosimetry
DOE-STD-1198-99	Radiological Control
DOE-HDBK-1145-2001	Radiological Safety Training for Plutonium Facilities
DOE-HDBK-1143-2001	Radiological Control Training for Supervisors
DOE-HDBK-1141-2001	Radiological Assessor Training
DOE-HDBK 1110-97 (CH-1)	ALARA Training for Technical Support Personnel
DOE-STD-1107-97	Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities for Key Radiation Protection Positions at DOE Facilities
DOE-HDBK-1108-2002	Radiological Safety Training for Accelerator Facilities
DOE-HDBK-1106-97	Radiological Contamination Control for Laboratory Research
DOE-HDBK-1105-2002	Radiological Training for Tritium Facilities
DOE-HDBK-1109-97 (CH-1)	Radiological Safety Training for Radiation-Producing (X-Ray) Devices
DOE-HDBK-1113-98 (CH-1)	Radiological Safety Training for Uranium Facilities
DOE-HDBK-1130-98	Radiological Worker Training
DOE-HDBK-1122-99	Radiological Control Technician Training
DOE-HDBK-1131-98	General Employee Radiological Training

### Update to DOE HDBK-1106-97, Radiological Contamination Control for Laboratory Research

In addition to the routine maintenance of these eighteen technical standards, EH-52 is working on a project to convert all these technical standards into *Word*® format. Unfortunately, the conversion process occasionally has errors, especially in the conversion of mathematical and scientific symbols and in paragraph/page numbering. EH-52 needs to verify, page by page, that the conversion was done properly. To economize on the time spent going through this process and to ensure a useful end product,



EH-52 staff have been making needed updates to the document. In 1998, DOE issued an amendment to Title 10 Code of Federal regulations, Part 835 (10 CFR 835), *Occupational Radiation Protection*. Some of the technical standards were developed before this amendment and still reference text and requirements specified in the original 10 CFR 835. Changes to reference dates and 10 CFR provisions are the most common example of changes EH-52 is making in the technical standards while performing the conversion to *Word*®.

EH-52's recent work on DOE-HDBK-1106-97, *Radiological Contamination Control for Laboratory Research* is a good example of this process. The handbook was developed and originally issued as a DOE Technical Standard in February 1997. EH-52 converted the document to *Word*® format in the summer of 2004. Table 2 provides a summary of the types of changes made to the handbook. The updates include web address changes, changes to DOE orders and 10 CFR 835.

**Table 2. Summary of Changes to DOE-HDBK-1106-97, Radiological Contamination Control for Laboratory Research**

Section	Change
Throughout document	Revise RadCon Manual (RCM) Rev.1 to RadCon Standard (RCS), Ch. 1.  Update definitions to be consistent with 1998 amendment of 10 CFR 835:  Radioactive Material Area  Airborne Radioactivity Area  Contamination Area  High Contamination Area  Appendix D contamination values
Forward	Revise software used and EH-52 website address.
Parts 1 and 2	Revise dates and revisions to references:  DOE (1993), U.S. Department of Energy, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," DOE Order 5400.5, Ch. 2.  DOE (2004), U.S. Department of Energy, "Radiological Control Standard," DOE-STD-1098-1999, Ch. 1.  DOE (2004), "Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting Requirements," DOE Order 231.1A, Ch. 1.  DOE (1998), U.S. Department of Energy, DOE-HDBK-1130-98, Reaffirmation 2004, "Radiological Worker Training," and DOE-HDBK-1131-98, Reaffirmation 2004, "General Employee Radiological Training."

### Processing of Updates

The question arises, "What is the best way to incorporate the revised technical standards into the DOE Technical Standards Program?" The DOE TSP guidance documents indicate that changes to references and changes to requirements are best accomplished by a re-issuance of the document. This involves re-registering the document and submitting the document to the Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) as a draft for comment. EH-52 followed this process for the update to DOE-STD-1136-2000, *Guide of Good Practices for Occupational Radiological Protection in Uranium Facilities*. The update to DOE-STD-1136-2000 involves removal of outdated facility citing guidance and could benefit from a wide review.

In the case of DOE-HDBK-1106-97, EH-52 considered the changes to the references to be editorial. EH-52 considered this because, while the reference number and date changed, the underlying provisions in the reference affecting the technical standard did not change.

While the changes to the 10 CFR 835 provisions did change requirements discussed in the document, these changes had already undergone a wide review and comment resolution, as part of the rulemaking process. EH-52 did not see any benefit in requesting further review and comment on these mandated regulatory changes. For these reasons EH-52 felt that a change notice would be the best approach to incorporate the revised technical standards into the DOE TSP.

*Continued on next page*

**Disposition/Path Forward**

In December 2004, during a TSMs teleconference, the "1106 issue" was discussed among the group. There were no objections to updating the document as a change notice.

The TSP also posted the change notice to DOE-HDBK-1106-97 in December 2004. The document is due for its five year reaffirmation in the summer of 2007.

In the future, EH-52 will continue to work with the DOE TSP when updating its technical standards in an effort to ensure that the documents are handled appropriately.

---

**IMPORTANCE OF FEDERAL AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STANDARDS**

**By Richard Black**  
**Director, Office of Nuclear and Facility Safety Policy**  
**(Appointed DOE Standards Executive)**

Heightened world commerce compels the development and use of international standards. World markets should be open and available to all industries and organizations that wish to participate without favoritism to national or regional interests or industries. International standards are an important tool to ensure that the world is interconnected and interoperable.

In the past, U.S. federal agencies were inclined to sit on the side lines in the development of international standards. The U.S. government was fearful that its clout would tend to dominate the development of standards. It was also in favor of letting U.S. industry participate to protect American industry and U.S. interests. Federal agency thinking about its role in the development of international standards shifted markedly in the wake of the terrorism acts of September 11, 2001. Security of all citizens and the world economy became a world priority. Several studies concluded that standards play a critical role in ensuring security, and that standards were lacking or needed revision in key areas.

In the U.S., the federal government, led by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), formed a coalition with the standards developing organizations, led by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), to review and develop needed security standards. This coalition is called the ANSI-Homeland Security Standards Panel (ANSI-HSSP). ANSI-HSSP was formed in February 2003 and meets quarterly. Its charter is to catalog, promote, accelerate and coordinate the effective development of consensus security standards between the private and the public sectors. Its initial focus is to respond to the most urgent needs of DHS. Working groups are formed and working in the following areas:

- Biometrics
- Private Sector Emergency Preparedness and Business Continuity
- Biological and Chemical Threat Agents
- Training Programs for First Responders for WMD Events
- Emergency Communications
- Citizen Readiness
- DHS Standards Data Base
- Risk Assessment
- Cyber Security



**Richard Black**

The Department of Energy (DOE), through its Standards Executive, plays a key government role in the ANSI-HSSP deliberations and coordination activities. DOE National Laboratories also are an important resource for products and services to DHS, and many Laboratory personnel are active in national and international security standards activities. For example, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL), Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), worked with DHS to test and certify the many radiation monitoring and detection devices that were developed in the last 3 years. It is important for DOE and its National Laboratories to continue in this important work to ensure the security and safety of all citizens and U.S. interests.

On the international security standards front, in January, 2004, the International Standards Organization Council (ISO) directed the Technical Management Board (TMB) to form a high-level strategic Advisory Group on Security (AGS). Similar to the work of the ANSI-HSSP, the AGS was tasked to review ISO and other organizations' existing standards relating to security and to advise TMB on the need for new standards. Representatives of 8 countries were named to the AGS. It held two meetings and made its first report to the ISO TMB on January 6, 2005.

The AGS recognized that security considerations must become an integral element in the products, systems and operations supporting the day-to-day functioning of society. It recommended that ISO establish a permanent Steering Committee on Security (SCS) and undertake a Security Management System framework standard. This guidance document would provide the common vocabulary, concepts and principles that underlie an effective system for managing security. It also recommended that ISO establish a security standards web portal with links to other organizations' activities and products on security standards. Similar to the ANSI-HSSP, the AGS noted the areas where new or updated security standards were needed, including:

- Emergency preparedness
- New building design standards for blast and fire mitigation
- Protection and equipment for first responders
- Personal identification and biometrics
- Cyber security
- Health care (infection control, sterilization, contamination units)
- Protection of water, food and air
- Protection of transportation systems

Both the national and international standards-setting communities and organizations recognize the need for security standards is urgent and overwhelming. Much remains to be coordinated and developed in the above noted standards areas and work will continue.

Notwithstanding recent and continuing budgetary pressures, federal agencies and laboratories need to play a critical role in security standards development. Federal agencies have expertise, knowledge, information and resources that are not readily available in the private sector. Federal agencies are effectively coordinating with DHS to address immediate national needs, particularly as it relates to protecting federal resources and infrastructure. But many agencies have not recognized the need to help develop international security standards.

The U. S. requires international standards to ensure that we remain connected with the world—communicating immediately and operating effectively. International security standards are needed in areas such as banking, communications, transportation, medical and emergency response, detection devices, computers, and protection of food and water resources. DOE, along with its National Laboratories and its contractors, is involved and will remain involved in international standards activities. The DOE Technical Standards Program is the central point of contact within DOE to ensure effective communication and coordination of these standards activities. If any DOE research and development project is related to and could benefit any of the above mentioned security standards areas, the possibility of developing standards for the product or service should be considered. Please contact the DOE Standards Executive at [Richard.Black@eh.doe.gov](mailto:Richard.Black@eh.doe.gov) or the DOE Technical Standards Program at [TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov](mailto:TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov) to obtain additional information on national and international security standards activities.

---

## TOPICAL COMMITTEE DEVELOPMENTS

**By M. Norman Schwartz, Office of Nuclear and Facility Safety Policy EH-22**

The Chemical Safety Topical Committee (CSTC) is holding its seventh annual Joint Energy Facility Contractors Group (EFCOG)/DOE Chemical Management Workshop at the DOE Forrestal Headquarters Auditorium in Washington, D.C. March 8-10, 2005. This year's workshop will include nanotechnology as a special interest.

This year's workshop theme, "Perspectives on Chemical Hazard Identification" focuses on the importance of accurate chemical identification and characterization in the prevention of chemical incidents, as part of worker protection. Beryllium hazard identification, which continues to be a hot topic, will be discussed in two presentations during the workshop.

This workshop will provide a forum for the open discussion of critical chemical management and chemical hazard control issues faced by line managers, facility engineers and safety and health professionals attending. It will enable participants to gain a better understanding of chemical hazards identification and control.

The workshop will be a video cast to many DOE sites around the complex for coverage of a wider audience spectrum. For free registration and further information, including an agenda and information on industrial hygiene certification maintenance points, visit the DOE Chemical Safety Web site at: [http://www.eh.doe.gov/chem\\_safety/ws2005/2005%20Workshop.htm](http://www.eh.doe.gov/chem_safety/ws2005/2005%20Workshop.htm)

If you have questions, contact Ron Eimer at 301-903-2927.

The Annual meeting of the Joint DOE Metrology/Accreditation Topical Committee will be held on March 8-10, 2005, at the Hilton Garden, in Livermore, California. A three paragraph article with more information on the meeting and its significance is on page 7 of the December 2004 Standards Forum Newsletter.

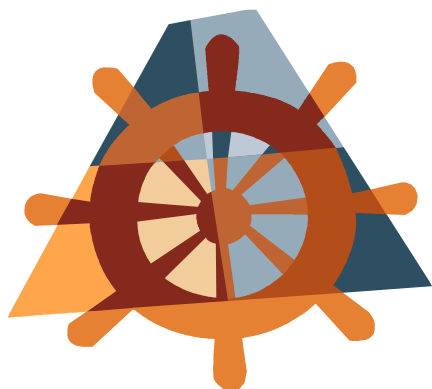


**M. Norman Schwartz**



The following meetings are also scheduled for April 2005:

- 2005 DOE Price-Anderson Coordinators Training at Embassy Suites Hotel in Las Vegas, NV on April 5-7  
<http://www.eh.doe.gov/enforce/workshop2005/index.html>
  - SELLS Spring Workshop in Seattle, WA on April 26-28  
<http://www.eh.doe.gov/ll/sells/proceedings/proceedings0405/announcement.htm>
- 



## Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

*(By Norman M. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear & Facility Safety Policy)*

The Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) are the backbone of the DOE Technical Standards Program! These knowledgeable individuals serve as their organization's standards point of contact and contribute to the coordination of Department-wide TSP activities. A great deal of their work time is spent in assuring that standards activities take place in a manner that will promote safe, economical, and efficient operations locally and across the DOE complex.

With nearly 90 active and mobile people involved in TSM activities, it can be a daunting task just to keep up with the retirements and reassignments affecting the TSM roster. This "Welcome Aboard" feature is designed to introduce you to the new TSMs and help you keep abreast of the rapidly changing make-up of the Technical Standards Managers' Committee (TSMC).

The following are the recent changes in the membership list.

Jeng Chang (Alternate TSM to James E. Fairbent, the TSM)  
U.S. Department of Energy-HQ  
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Office of Emergency Management and Policy, NA-41  
Washington, DC 20585  
Phone: 202-586-7455  
Fax: 202-586-3859  
E-mail: [jeng.chang@nnsa.doe.gov](mailto:jeng.chang@nnsa.doe.gov)

Richard Salizzoni (replaces Thomas Monahon as TSM Alternate)  
Westinghouse Savannah River Company  
MS 7309-4B, Room 314  
Aiken, SC 29801  
Phone: 803-952-7182  
Fax: None given  
E-mail: [Richard.salizzoni@srs.gov](mailto:Richard.salizzoni@srs.gov)

## STANDARDS ACTIONS

### 1.0 DOE STANDARDS ACTIONS

The complete list of all DOE Technical Standards projects and their status is available on the Technical Standards Program (TSP) web page at <http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/>. To access these standards, go to our web page, click on "DOE Technical Standards," then choose Projects, Approved Standards, Recently Approved Standards, or Drafts for Review, as appropriate, on the left frame of the page.

#### 1.1 New Projects and DOE Technical Standards in Revision

A new DOE project is now logged into the DOE Technical Standards Program. This is a call for participation as a team member in revising DOE-STD-3020.

DOE committed to revising four DOE Technical Standards relating to HEPA filters in a November 10, 2004, letter to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board. Revision of the first of these Standards, DOE-STD-3020-97, *Specifications for HEPA Filters used by DOE Contractors*, is to be completed by December 2005.

The DOE Headquarters Office of Quality Assurance Programs (EH-31) is leading the effort to revise the four Standards and EH-31 intends to use a team of HEPA filter subject matter experts (SMEs) to perform a comprehensive review of the Standards and incorporate information from the *Nuclear Air Cleaning Handbook*, DOE-HDBK-1169-2003, applicable national consensus standards, and information gathered from various past assessments of DOE HEPA filtration systems.

EH-31 staff will be drawing on the expertise of individuals from DOE and DOE contractor organizations in assembling the team of subject matter experts to revise DOE-STD-3020-97 during calendar year 2005. This team of subject matter experts will serve as either writers or reviewers of the Standard. The team will be enhanced by those who participated in the preparation of the *Nuclear Air Cleaning Handbook* and/or maintain membership on the ASME Committee on Nuclear Air and Gas Treatment. Interested individuals (or their supervisors) should either call or write to Subir K. Sen as soon as possible (phone: 301-903-6571, e-mail: [subir.sen@eh.doe.gov](mailto:subir.sen@eh.doe.gov)) to express their interest.

#### 1.2 DOE Technical Standards Posted in RevCom for TSP

Your Technical Standards Manager (TSM) will initiate requests for specific reviewers to comment on these drafts. The list of TSMs can be found at: <http://www.tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/contact/stdmgrs.html>. The full text of these documents are available for comment at RevCom for TSP <http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp> located on the TSP website. The following entries were received in February 2005:

- *Integration of Environmental Safety and Health into Facility Disposition Activities, Volume 2 of 2: Appendices*, DOE-STD-1120-YR; on RevCom as of January 28, 2005

- *Beryllium-Associated Worker Registry Data Collection and Management Standard, SAFT-0094; on RevCom as of December 22, 2004*

#### 1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

- Tritium Handling and Safe Storage, DOE-HDBK-1129-99; notice of intent to reaffirm—January 25, 2005
- *Safety of Magnetic Fusion Facilities: Requirements*, DOE-STD-6002-96; notice of Intent to Reaffirm—February 1, 2005
- *Safety of Magnetic Fusion Facilities—Guidance*, DOE-STD-6003-96; notice of Intent to Reaffirm—February 1, 2005
- *Supplementary Guidance and Design Experience for DOE Fusion Safety Standards*, DOE-STD-6002-96 and DOE-STD-6003-96. DOE-HDBK-6004-99; notice of intent to reaffirm—February 1, 2005.

#### 1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

- *Guide to Good Practices for Occupational Radiological Protection in Plutonium Facilities*, DOE-STD-1128-98; Announcement of Change Notice—February 2, 2005
- *Radiological Workers Training (Attachment 1)*, DOE-HDBK-1130-98; Announcement of Change Notice—February 22, 2005

### 2.0 NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS ACTIONS

#### 2.1 American National Standards Institute

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publishes coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in ANSI Standards Action. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at;

[http://www.ansi.org/news\\_publications/periodicals/standards\\_action/standards\\_action.aspx?menuid=7](http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7).

Refer to ANSI Standards Action for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments. Electronic delivery of selected documents is available through ANSI at:

<http://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp>.

ANSI also lists standards actions on new and revised American National Standards and International Standards Organization (ISO) Standards.

#### 2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME lists recently published standards on the ASME web site at: <http://www.asme.org/codes/newdocuments.html>. Refer to the ASME web site for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments.

ASME maintains monthly updates of drafted new standards as well as revised drafts of current standards, to meet new requirements

at: <http://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewpage.cfm>  
A respective comment period end date follows each listed document.

## 2.3 ASTM International

The listing of approved ASTM standards actions during February 2005 is accessible at:  
[http://www.astm.org/SNEWS/FEBRUARY\\_2005/acta\\_feb05.html](http://www.astm.org/SNEWS/FEBRUARY_2005/acta_feb05.html). Refer to the ASTM web site for the complete list of new publications.

## 2.4 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

The ANS "What's New" web page at:  
<http://www.ans.org/standards/new/> lists recently initiated projects, as well as ANS standards approved in recent years.

## 2.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

The February 2005 NFPA News lists NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View it at:  
<http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/NFPA%20News/nfpanews0205.pdf>.



# THE STANDARDS FORUM & STANDARDS ACTIONS

**Publishing Organization:** EH-22, Office of Nuclear and Facility Safety Policy, Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20585-0270

**Editor-in-Chief:** : Jeff Feit, Phone: 301-903-0471, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: [jeffrey.feit@eh.doe.gov](mailto:jeffrey.feit@eh.doe.gov)

**General Editor:** Satish Khanna, Phone: 301-903-4114, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: [satish.khanna@eh.doe.gov](mailto:satish.khanna@eh.doe.gov)

**Compiling Editors:** Kathy Knight, Phone: 301-903-4439, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: [kathy.knight@eh.doe.gov](mailto:kathy.knight@eh.doe.gov). ; and Andy Lucido, Phone: 301-903-8497, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: [andrea.lucido@eh.doe.gov](mailto:andrea.lucido@eh.doe.gov)

**Publication:** *Standards Actions* and *The Standards Forum* and *Standards Actions* are electronic newsletters available on the TSP web site (<http://tis.eh.doe.gov/techstds/>). To update your mailing list and/or e-mail addresses, please email us at [TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov](mailto:TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov) or call Norm Schwartz at 301-903-2996.

**Questions or Comments:** If you have any questions or comments, please contact Jeff Feit, EH-22, Manager, DOE Technical Standards Program Office (TSPO), Phone: 301-903-0471, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: [Jeffrey.feit@eh.doe.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.feit@eh.doe.gov)